

LAW, SOMNER Pty. Ltd.

SELECTED STOCKS OF

GRASSES, CLOVERS, FODDER PLANTS, Etc.

All Quotations subject to Sales and Market Fluctuations.

NOTE.—Special Discount of 5 per cent. Cash with Order, except Cereals.

MARCH, 1922.

FARMERS' PRICE LIST

For AUTUMN SOWING.

PERMANENT PASTURES

WINTER FODDER CROPS.

Our Special
Mixtures.

See page 13.



GIANT KANGAROO RAPE.

The Finest
Food
For Sheep.

See page 10.

Instructions for Laying Down Pasture Lands.

WELL-KNOWN FACTS.—No grass, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no crops. This statement is true of every country at some period of its economic history. Good meadows are the foundation of cattle-raising, the help of the tilled field, the profit of the farmer, and the treasure of every farm.

The land should be well ploughed during the Summer if possible, and allowed to lie a short time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. All weeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be burnt on the land, and the ashes spread about. The harrows should be well worked, and the soil reduced to a fine tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small a seed as that of grass. A second or cross ploughing and harrowing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance and durability of the pasture, as the more the land is worked and enriched, the more food there is available for the plant. On the appearance of rain, the seed should be sown as evenly as possible, and covered with light seed harrows or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely throw the seed on the land and leave it; for years afterwards the difference may be seen between that which was harrowed in and that which was merely beaten in by the rain.

Autumn is the best time for sowing, as there is then all the Winter for the young plants to make roots and stool out before the Spring comes, when its tendency will be to shoot for seed; but it may, indeed, be sown in safety as late as August, or even September, if the season be a damp one.

If the land be naturally dry, or in a dry district, it is better rolled immediately after the sowing; but if there is plenty of moisture it may be left till the plants put forth the third blade, or later.

In some parts it is the common method of laying down pasture to sow the grass seed with a grain crop, so that when the crop is cut the grasses have possession of the ground, and a pasture is formed without the trouble of again working the land. But we object to this system, as being against both the theory and practice of good farming, and especially unsuited to this country.

The grasses, being cereals, require to extract from the soil similar food to the grain crop. Each impoverishes the

other, and both are injured in their growth, but the latter outstrips and overshadows its plebeian competitor, so that when the grain is cut, the grass plants, instead of being bold and vigorous, are weakly and diminutive, and unable to bear the full force of the Summer sun to which they are then exposed. Thus the pasture is never so good when sown with or after a grain crop as when following a root crop, on clean new land.

The new pasture should on no account be allowed to seed the first year, as the young plants are thereby severely taxed, and their future capabilities frequently materially injured; besides which, this maiden seed, when sown, has a great tendency to lose its perennial character.

When it is convenient, the grass should be mown as soon as there is sufficient cut for the scythe. Where this cannot be done, a lot of young stock may be turned in as soon as there is a good bite. We prefer first grazing off with young cattle, because their weight is lighter, and they are not so apt to pull up the young plants as are full-grown cattle. Sheep are inclined to nip too close. The pasture is ready for work, and the usual stock may be turned in as soon as the plants are sufficiently strong to withstand being pulled at.

We have now supplied all needful instructions for giving the pasture a fair start. There is some art in the after management of permanent pastures, so as to make them yield the maximum amount of food, but we need not here discuss the relative advantages of constant or occasional grazing. Suffice it to say to either dairyman, farmer, or squatter, that by eating close the bite is always fresher, sweeter, and more nutritious than if allowed to grow too long, yet it must always be kept of sufficient length to cover the ground well from the sun and catch the dew.

Special Permanent Pasture Grass Seed Mixtures

NOTE.—We recommend the following quantities to sow per acre as giving the best results in the initial stages of laying down a Permanent Pasture, but these quantities can be reduced proportionately in accordance with clients' own ideas and experience in the various parts of the State. In our opinion, meagre seeding does not pay in the long run; light seeding allows the cattle to eat out the grass in its young stage of growth, also the young plants are afforded no protection from the hot sun as when they are growing closer together.

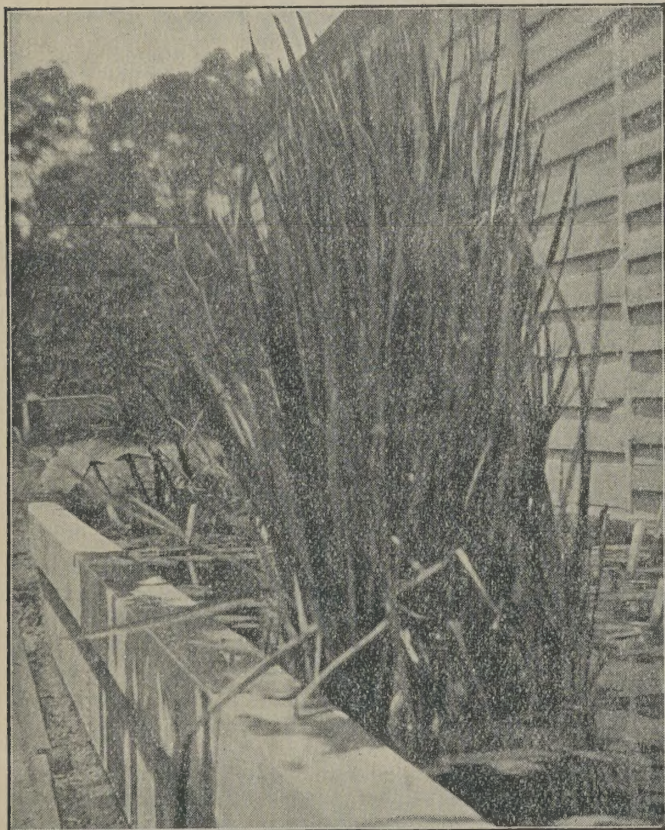
Suitable for Warm Districts.	Suitable for Hot Districts.	Suitable for Cool Districts.	Suitable for Cold Districts.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Cocksfoot Grass - 20	Prairie Grass - - 15	Perennial Rye Grass 20	Perennial Rye Grass 20
Perennial Rye Grass 10	Cocksfoot - - - 15	Cocksfoot - - - 10	Cocksfoot - - - 10
Prairie Grass - - 5	Rib Grass - - - 4	Prairie Grass - - 4	Timothy - - - 4
Rib Grass - - - 2	Alsike - - - 2	Timothy - - - 4	Timothy - - - 4
Alsike - - - 1	White Clover - - 1	Crested Dogstail - 1	White Dutch Clover 2
White Clover - - 1	Perennial Rye Grass 5	White Clover - - 1	Red Clover - - 2
Timothy - - - 2	Hard Fescue - - 1	Red Clover - - 1	Subterranean Clover 2
Paspalum Dil. - - 1	Paspalum Dil. - - 1	Subterranean Clover 1	Crested Dogstail - 2
—42	—44	Paspalum Dil. - - 1	Paspalum Dil. - - 1
Sufficient for 1 acre, 35/6.	Sufficient for 1 acre, 36/6.	—43	—43
		Sufficient for 1 acre, 38/6.	Sufficient for 1 acre, 49/-

These prices are calculated from prices as over, and we will quote special price where it is desired to sow a large acreage.

Don't miss this opportunity for establishing your permanent pasture. Prices are reasonably low, and this is a golden opportunity which if missed may cost you in the future 50 per cent. more.

POA AQUATICA

(Water Meadow Grass or Glyceria Aquatica)
THE KING OF ALL SWAMP GRASSES.



Poa Aquatica growing in Lily Pond at our Nursery.

Extract from "Weekly Courier," Tasmania.

29th February, 1921.

"The swamp grass, Poa Aquatica, to which reference has previously been made in these columns, is being tried by many landholders in the North-west, and on the West Coast, and in wet land it is giving promising results. In one instance it has grown 5 feet high, and has thrown out a mass of leaves."

Gingin, W.A., 15th February, 1922.

"You will probably be interested to know that the Poa Aquatica roots I got from you are doing well, particularly the first lot, which came by post. So far I have found that in moving water the grass seems to be growing even better than the roots planted in still water."—P. J. Herbert.

An extremely valuable perennial grass for swamps, morasses, lagoons, billabongs, and wet and flooded country. It grows luxuriantly to a height of 6 or 7 feet with a branched flower stalk 12 inches long. The root formation comprises a rhizome (a long underground creeping root), from which deep masses of rootlets grow downwards, and from which a wealth of stems and leaves grow upwards. Like most grasses with strong creeping roots, it is easily propagated by planting out, and this is effected very simply by throwing the roots on land that is constantly under water, or, at least, wet all the year round. While it thrives in shallow water, it grows in water of considerable depth. For swamps which hold water all the year round it would be difficult to find a more suitable grass, for the amount of fodder it produces annually is extraordinary. Poa Aquatica should be given a trial by those having continuously wet lands, for it rapidly replaces useless rushes and sedges of all kinds. It is its rhizome habit that enables it to destroy the strongest rushes or sedges.

Station owners should not fail to plant Water Meadow Grass in their swamps as an assurance against droughts.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

The roots are sent out in the form of sods, as this has been found the safest way to guard against damage. The roots sent out in this form are not attractive, and the masses seem by many to contain an undue proportion of dirt. There is proportionately very little dirt, the root masses being made of the dense fibrous rootlets and creeping roots. The leaves and stems are often discoloured in transit, but this has little or no effect on the root growth when the roots are planted in the water or mud of the swamps. On receipt, the sods should be planted in the swamp at once, or soaked with water pending planting without delay. Purchasers have in some instances cut the root sods into small pieces before planting, and others had torn the sods into shreds to find the "main" roots, whereas the sod is generally a mass of rootlets. Plant in sods about the size of a brick.

Root masses have been kept for a long time before planting in wet places, and were found quite satisfactory; root masses planted in rather dry land will grow, but make little development, as the grass is a water grass: **most unpromising root masses often give the best results.** The root masses must be given a chance to develop under proper conditions before the results can be correctly estimated. The sods develop roots rapidly under proper conditions; **a single creeping root will run a considerable distance in a season.** Although the sods may arrive in an unattractive condition, purchasers will, once the roots are planted in water or the mud of swamps, find that a satisfactory result is soon obtained.

Three bags of Poa Aquatica is sufficient to plant an acre; more can be planted for a quicker result. Poa Aquatica roots should be planted out in autumn, winter, and spring. Plant in water, or in mud, or in very wet places.

Our specially selected acclimatised swamp-grown roots (matted, moist, and well protected) will carry long distances by land or sea.

Plant out all the year round in southern districts, and in spring, autumn, and winter in northern districts.

Roots of strong, good quality, 50/- per sack; 1/4-sack, 30/-

Owing to the great difficulty in getting our supplies, and the extra work entailed, we have found it necessary to increase the price of Poa Aquatica for this season, and supplies are limited.

The RYE GRASSES

NOTE.—Special quotations given for large quantities.



Merino Sheep on Wimmera Rye Grass.

[Lent by courtesy of *Weekly Times*.]

Plant your
Damp Lands
and Swamps
with
Poa Aquatica.

The finest of
all Water
Grasses.

Splendid for
Fodder.

WIMMERA RYE GRASS (*LOLIUM SUBULATUM*)

Lolium Subulatum is stated to be a native of Southern Europe. It is an annual, and in this respect resembles Italian Rye Grass. It has a very vigorous root system, and seeds very freely.

GROWTH.—This starts from the seed with the first Autumn rains, and can be fed green from April to December, and dry fed from then onwards till Autumn again. It makes its best growth generally in Spring. Its average growth is from 2 to 3 feet, according to the season.

This grass makes excellent hay, and is said to be preferred by horses and dairy cows to oaten or wheaten hay. The growers of our stock, Messrs. McDougall Bros., state that all stock relish this grass; they will lick at every stalk. Sow 2 bushels per acre.

The grass should be cut after flowering and when it is turning colour. It is very important to note this, otherwise the quality is depreciated. Cutting with a mower is more economical. 17/6 bushel; 16/6 bushel sack lots or more.

RYE GRASS

One of the Best Permanent Fattening Grasses.

A great standby for all stock. In selecting Rye Grass seed it is at all times advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, for, as a rule, they are the produce of old pastures, and more durable than seed saved from young crops. When sown on arable land, the land should be clean, and brought to a fine state for the reception of the seed. When sowing is finished, let a brush harrow be passed over the paddock, and then a roller of medium weight, and when the young grass is well established either pass the scythe over it or let it be eaten off with sheep when the land is not too moist. Continue to put stock on it during the whole of the first season, but do not by any means attempt to let it stand either for hay or seed till it has been well grassed. Sow 2 bushels per acre.

Suitable for Sowing with Cocksfoot on Bush Burns.

PERENNIAL.—Imported Irish, very special, 32-lb. seed, 12/6 bushel. New Zealand, extra heavy, 8/- bushel; 7/6 bushel sack lots. Heavy, 7/6 bushel; 7/- bushel sack lots.

Western District, 12/6 bushel.

ITALIAN.

This grass is more adapted for cutting than grazing, as it will produce a heavier crop than the common Rye Grass, is more erect in its habit, and comes earlier to maturity. Extra Prime Heavy, 8/- bushel; 7/6 bushel sack lots or more. Heavy, 7/6 bushel; 7/- bushel sack lots.

WESTERN WOLTHS GRASS A NEW FORAGE AND PASTURE GRASS OF EXTRA-ORDINARY PRODUCTIVENESS.

Surpasses Italian in the rapidity of its growth and weight of herbage. On good soils, when top dressed with nitrate of soda, it may be cut five or six times during a single summer. On Clover Leys which have become thin on account of frost or otherwise, if Western Wolths Grass is sown in autumn or spring the results will be astonishing, and more than make up for any loss of Clover.

It will thrive on almost all soils, but the best results have been got from heavy loam, clay, or land of a somewhat damp character. From one year's hay or pasture this grass, when mixed with Red Clover, can be highly recommended. On well-matured land the produce of one-quarter to one-third of an acre provides sufficient food for one cow during the summer months. 8/6 bushel; 8/- bushel sack lots or more.



WESTERN WOLTHS GRASS

ITALIAN GRASS



PASPALUM DILATATUM.

PASPALUM DILATATUM

Or GOLDEN CROWN

BUYERS, BEWARE OF CHEAP SEED!

A Valuable Forage Grass for all kinds of Stock. Withstands Drought, and Frosts will not kill it.

A valuable grass for all stock: withstands drought and frost; particularly suitable for dairy cattle; stands any amount of grazing, and trampling of stock does not injure it. A fire has been run over it, and after this severe treatment it grew as vigorously as ever. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre!

We wish to caution buyers against the cheap grades offered at ridiculously low prices.

To get best results and save disappointment we strongly recommend that only the very best, heavy, hand-shaken seed be sown. Gives the best germination by far.

Paspalum does well in the ashes of burnt timber, especially when the rainy season sets in. It is useful for sowing where it is desirable to clear the land of undesirable plants.

It is advisable to sow 1 to 2 lbs of White Clover or Strawberry Clover with Paspalum. The Clover keeps the soil in good heart.

Hand-shaken Seed.—First quality, 1/9 per lb.; 186/- cwt. 1/2-cwt. lots or more.

A VALUABLE FODDER PLANT—

PASPALUM DISTICHUM

This is an aquatic grass, growing to perfection on flooded flats. In Eastern Gippsland it is impervious to flooding. One landowner on the Snowy River writes as follows:—"Last October when the river overflowed, the water remained sufficiently long on the low-lying land to kill out some blackberry bushes, but the Paspalum Distichum was unaffected."

It comes early in the spring, and remains green and succulent throughout the summer and well into the autumn. It has great carrying capacity. Stock relish it and put on condition quickly. It is easily grown from roots (seed is not obtainable). It should be well worth trying on low-lying places that cannot be drained. If broken off at the joints and simply thrown into damp ground, it will take hold without the necessity of planting. We can supply plants at 40/- a bag.

PRAIRIE GRASS

The Best of Winter Grasses.

PRAIRIE GRASS (*Bromus unioloides*).—This most valuable grass has now become so well and favourably known that we do not consider ourselves called upon to say much in its favour. We may state, however, that it is a very hardy variety, stands drought as well, if not better than, other grasses, can be kept constantly under the scythe, and is well relished by all kinds of stock.

Prairie is a succulent and fattening grass, and a great favourite with dairy cattle. It materially increases the milk yield, besides providing excellent feed when most grasses are dormant. Some noteworthy characteristics of the grass are:—(1) Its adaptability to all situations; (2) its seeding capacity; (3) the fertile character of the seed; (4) stands much cutting, the hay being of excellent quality. Prairie Grass is a permanent grass if not overstocked. It has no equal as a winter grass. Sow 40 lbs. per acre.

Seed is not too plentiful; we have both Queensland and New Zealand seed, best quality machined cleaned, 8/6 bushel; 8/- bushel sack lots or more.

Native Grass—WALLABY GRASS (*DANTHONIA SEMIANNULARIS*)

OUR SPECIAL ACCLIMATISED VICTORIAN-GROWN SEED.

A valuable Native Grass. Grows equally well in the coastal districts and in the interior. Particularly adapted to poorer soils unsuited to other grasses. It is highly nutritious, and stock of all kinds eat it readily; very fattening. The roots of this grass penetrate to a great depth, which enables the plant to withstand long spells of dry weather. The seed is very light, and a small quantity will cover a good breadth of land; we would recommend that one or two pounds per acre should be added to all mixtures for any soil or climate.

Of all the Native Grasses the most easily disseminated, and once established, spreads rapidly, especially when grazed by sheep. Some of the finest sheep are raised on *Danthonia* pastures. No farmer or grazier should fail to sow *Danthonia*. 2/- lb.; 1/9 lb. in 28-lb. lots or more.

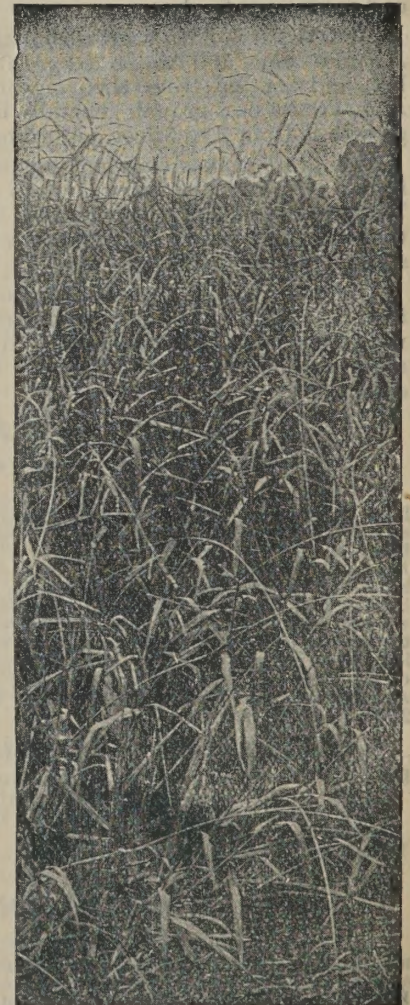
Our grower of Wallaby Grass writes as follows:—"I have had it grown on my property for a number of years, and on its merits find it the best grass for this district, and when established will produce abundance of nutritious feed, standing any hardship. After the very light rainfall of 1920 it has this year furnished a dense thick growth, with a carrying capacity of three sheep per acre for six months in the year. I may mention during the dry spell of 1920 I carried four sheep per acre for twelve weeks on a paddock of same, although previously stocked."

Reasons Why You Should Buy from a Reputable Seed House

FIRSTLY—We make it our business to see that our clients get the best seed time and money can produce. If you figure it out you will ascertain that the reliable seeds we supply really cost you less, by results, than anything else on the farm.

SECONDLY—We have installed costly and improved machinery, and also have trained men to clean all our seeds. This, of course, is of great benefit to pastoralists.

THIRDLY—We are constantly in touch with the world's markets, and only handle the best the world can produce. It takes much time and thought to assemble and buy our seeds, and the cost of getting them into shape to sell to you is considerable.



WALLABY GRASS.

RHODES GRASS

This new grass, introduced from South Africa, is destined to be one of the best grasses yet introduced into the warmer parts of Australia. Its growth and drought-resisting qualities are marvellous. It is a very quick grower, with creeping roots, and the growth is most luxuriant, growing about 4 feet high, and

Makes Splendid Hay. A Great Drought Resister. Rapid Grower.

producing a very heavy crop of hay to the acre. Sow thinly and lightly 2 to 4 lbs. per acre after all danger of frosts is over. For irrigation purposes it is invaluable. The seed we offer is of strong growth and from three-year-old plants.
Price—3/- lb.



PHALARIS COMMUTATA.

PHALARIS COMMUTATA

(Syn. BULBOS.)

A splendid Winter perennial grass. Stands feeding or cutting. Excellent for Spring and Summer in all climates. Grows between 6 and 7 feet high. Resists frosts and droughts. Makes wonderful growth all through the Winter.

The above grass has proved itself to be one of the best introductions of recent years, for green cutting, hay, or feeding off. It is particularly luxuriant in Winter, and behaves remarkably well during the hot, dry months, and will flourish in any part of the Commonwealth. Does well in all kinds of weather. In tests carried out during drought periods this grass has grown 6 feet high. Sow 2 lbs. per acre in drills, or 4 lbs. broadcast.

Seed can be sown broadcast or in drills throughout the year. Price of Seed, 7/6 lb.; 7/- lb. in 7-lb. lots or more.

Testimonial from Mr. R. L. Layton, Briagolong:—

"You will be pleased to know that I consider Phalaris Commutata a marvellous grass. Since cutting it has grown quite an inch a day, in poor ground and hard frosts."

Mr. LAYTON writes further:—"It is now six years since I sowed the first seed, and the original roots are as good and strong as ever. Though for the last two years they have been heavily grazed, it has done them no harm. As to soil, anything suits it. I have it thriving on top of stony dry ridges and in the bottom of gullies. It grows quite as well as most grasses in dry weather, but its strong point is the wonderful growth during severe frosty weather."

PERMANENT GRASSES

COCKSFOOT GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*).—Best Heavy Machine-dressed NEW ZEALAND SEED. First-quality seed, 1/1 lb.; prime, 1/- lb. Best Victorian, 10½d. lb.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL (*Cynosurus cristatus*).—Quantity required per acre, 40 lbs. 3/- lb.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*).—Quantity required to sow an acre, 30 lbs. 1/3 lb.

CREeping BENT GRASS or RED TOP (*Agrostis stolonifera*).—Twenty lbs. will sow an acre. 3/- lb.; 2/10 lb. 14-lb. lots or more.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa pratensis*).—Quantity required per acre, 40 lbs. 4/- lb.

HARD FESCUE (*Festuca duriuscula*).—Forty lbs. will sow an acre. 3/- lb.; 2/10 lb. in 14-lb. lots or more.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus pratensis*).—Fifteen lbs. will sow an acre. 4/6 lb.

CHEWING'S FESCUE (*Festuca duriuscula*, var. *Chewing's*).—3/- lb.; 2/10 lb. in quantity.

MEADOW FESCUE (*Festuca pratensis*).—Quantity required per acre, 40 lbs. True. First quality. 3/- lb.; 2/10 lb. in 14-lb. lots or more.

YORKSHIRE FOG (*Holcus lanatus*).—Quantity required to sow an acre, 30 lbs. Cleaned Seed, 7d. lb.; 60/- cwt.

COUCH or DOOB (*Cynodon Dactylon*).—Fourteen lbs. will sow an acre. 4/6 lb.

RIB GRASS (*Plantago lanceolata*).—Two lbs. of seed per acre will be enough with other grasses, or 20 lbs. if sown alone. 7d. lb.; 56/- cwt.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*, var. *Puelli*).—This is an old friend from English meadows. Its pleasant perfume gives to hay, cut from the pastures where it abounds, the delightful fragrance so well known in the Old Country. It grows to the height of 15 to 18 inches, it is fibrous-rooted, and grows naturally in dry pastures, so that we are induced to think it will prove itself suitable to our climate. It is highly esteemed in England for a sheep pasture grass. It forms a close sward, has broad foliage, and its flower stem is erect and easily recognised. This grass should always be included in a lawn mixture. Annual variety. 2/6 lb.

NOTE.—Special quotations given for large quantities.

KIKUYU GRASS

A South African perennial fodder grass, recently introduced to this country, and still in the experimental stage. It is a vigorous grower, well adapted to poor lands, and stands drought well.

The following are reports of experiments carried out by two growers, the first at Brighton, Victoria, and the second at Toogoolawah, Queensland:—

(1) States:—"A few roots were planted on medium-quality sandy ground about the middle of September, 1920. Although the roots had been some days in transit, such rapid growth occurred that by the end of April the Kikuyu had established itself in a patch 15 ft. by 6 ft. The plant made abundant foliage, which appeared to be fairly palatable, and of apparently quite good average quality for fodder. The grass continued growing until the end of May, after which it became more or less dormant, while the plants remained green, withstanding the frosts and cold of winter. With the advent of milder weather the plants again started into growth and made rapid progress. It seems to be thoroughly drought resistant, and last summer grew vigorously in the absence of moisture."

(2) Reports:—"The roots of Kikuyu Grass were planted out 4 ft. apart each way in the field, in fair loamy soil, with clay subsoil. In a month's time the whole of the ground between the plants was covered, and the grass was about 10 inches high. I cut it regularly every month during the winter, and have continued to do so since. It is by far and away the best grass I have tried here, and appears to suit the soil and climate of this district. It is my intention to continue planting as roots become available. Stock are very partial to the grass, and I am more than pleased with the result."

Although Kikuyu Grass has done well in Queensland, in districts where heavy frosts are experienced, the grass is cut back to some extent, but it rapidly makes headway when winter is over.

Kikuyu does not seed, and must be propagated from roots. Plant roots in rows 2 feet apart; 12 to 15 inches between plants. Roots, 10/- per 100 (limited supply).

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*).—Forty lbs. will sow an acre. 3/- lb.

TALL FESCUE (*Festuca elatior*).—Forty lbs. will sow an acre. 2/- lb.

TALL OAT GRASS (*Avena elatior*).—Sow 40 lbs. to the acre if alone. 2/- lb.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS (*Poa nemoralis*).—Sow 40 lbs. seed per acre. 6/- lb.

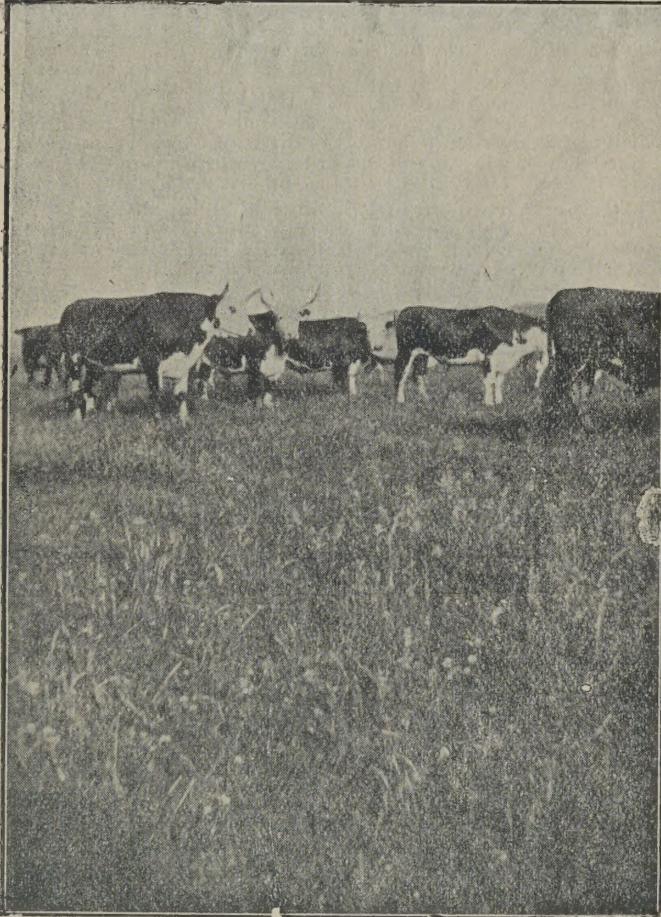
CLOVERS.—For Winter Fodder—Egyptian or Berseem Clover. For Marshy Lands—Strawberry Clover. For Dry Sandy Soils—Subterranean Clover, Melilotus (King Island Clover). For Bare Arid Pasture Lands—Cluster Clover. For Forest or Rough Country—Greater Birds-Foot Trefoil.

CLOVERS

STRAWBERRY CLOVER

(THE GREAT TARWIN MEADOW CLOVER).

Has rapidly come to the fore of late years, as it is a most valuable forage plant for damp lands, producing immense quantities of fattening herbage. Greatly relished by stock. Quite distinct in appearance to other varieties. When once established, it becomes a very rapid grower, and quickly covers up vacant spaces. 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Seed in husk, 8/- lb.; roots, 15/- 1,000; 25/- per bag. Shelled seed, 10/- lb.; 9/6 lb. in 7-lb. lots or more; 9/- lb. in 28-lb. lots.



Paddock of STRAWBERRY CLOVER.

CLUSTER CLOVER

(*Trifolium glomeratum*)

A valuable annual, which seeds freely, and so maintains itself, even on dry sandy soils. It is a splendid plant for improving bare, arid pasture land, which it greatly enriches and adds to the carrying capacity. Spreads rapidly, and yields an abundance of good pasturage. 1/6 lb.; 150/- cwt.

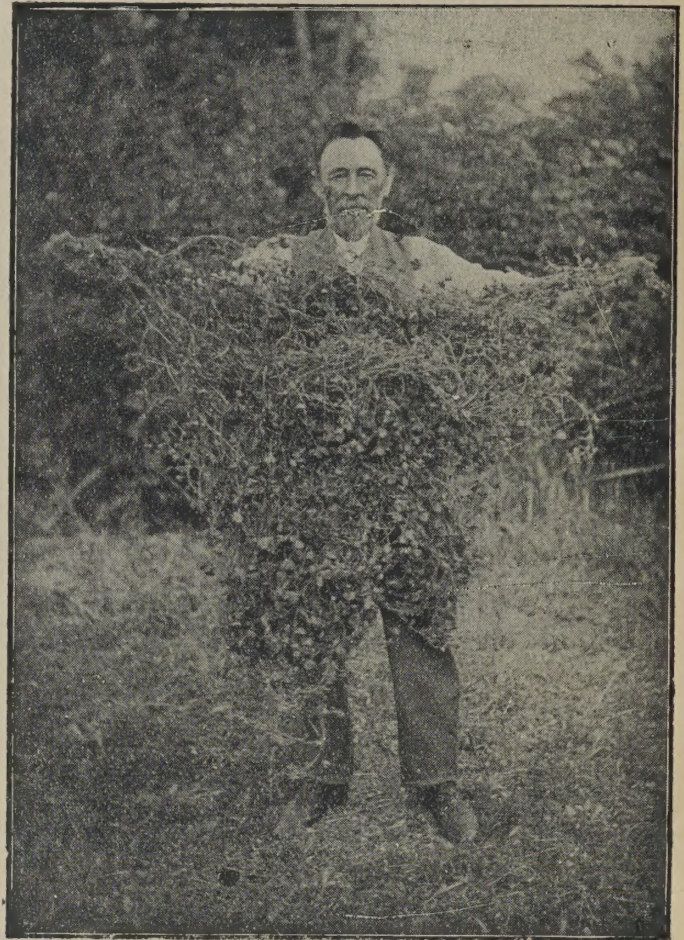
ALSYKE or HYBRID CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*).—

Quantity required per acre, 14 lbs. 1/10 lb.

COW GRASS or PERENNIAL RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense perenne*).—Fourteen lbs. required to sow an acre. Giant, 1/9 lb.; Ordinary, 1/8 lb.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*).—Quantity required per acre, 14 lbs. 1/7 lb.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*).—Quantity required to sow an acre, 14 lbs. Extra choice, 2/6 lb.; 2/3 lb. in 14-lb. lots or more.



SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER.

TRIFOLIUM SUBTERRANEUM

Most nutritious herbage grown. Splendid for grazing. Grows in dry sandy soil and gravelly pastures. One of its most valuable characteristics is that it sows itself when once it gets a start. **This can be claimed for no other Clover.** The best time to sow is in the autumn, for, although we have noticed it germinating on the surface in July, exposed to severe frosts without being injured, early sowing affords it a longer period in which to more fully develop. Cattle may run or graze upon this *Trifolium* without harming it. *Trifolium Subterraneum* is a very fattening herbage. Has no equal for the general purposes of excellent feed, pertinacity of reproduction, supply of humus and charging the soil with nitrogen. It is more economical and effective in providing humus and nitrogen to the soil than any other plant known to the scientific world. Land sown with it will annually reproduce a crop from its buried seed pods for many years. Sow 15 lbs. per acre if sown alone, or 4 lbs. per acre when sown with other grasses.

Clean Seed—5/6 lb.; 5/- 14-lb. lots or more; 4/6 lb. in 1/2-cwt. lots or more.

MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS (King Island Clover).—Recleaned. 8d. lb.; 70/- cwt.

TREFOIL YELLOW or HOP CLOVER (*Medicago lupulina*).—Three lbs. of seed per acre will be sufficient with other grasses; 14 lbs. if sown alone. 1/3 lb.; 120/- cwt.

YELLOW SUCKLING CLOVER or SHEEP'S TREFOIL (*Trifolium minus*).—1/- lb.; 10d. lb. in quantity.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza striata*).—Quantity required to sow an acre, 10 lbs. 3/6 lb.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Although we take every precaution to send out Lucerne, Clovers, and all Seeds free from dodder and noxious weeds, recleaning same after having passed the Government Test, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we take no responsibility whatsoever after the seed leaves our establishment, nor hold ourselves responsible for results, and sale is made subject to these conditions only. If the purchaser does not accept the goods under these terms, they are at once to be returned, carriage paid.

CLOVERS—continued.

Bokhara or Sweet Clover

(Melilotus Alba)



A Good Crop of Sweet Clover.

A very hardy Clover, now being extensively and successfully grown in Victoria. On poor soils, especially those affected by salt, on which other Clovers fail, this variety thrives particularly well, and yields heavy crops. It withstands drought and frost well. It also greatly enriches the soil, and stock eat it readily.

It slightly resembles Lucerne in growth, but is much taller, with leafier and stiffer stems. It attains a height of 6 feet, and branches freely, with slender spikes of small, fragrant, white flowers. Hay is greatly relished by all kinds of stock.

This Clover is one of the best for green manuring, and is now largely grown for that purpose. It is a luxurious summer plant, and makes a splendid pasture crop. Is also useful for ensilage; should not be left too long before cutting. Quantity required per acre, 10 lbs. 2/6 lb.; 2/3 lb. 14-lb. lots; 2/- lb. 28-lb. lots or more.



Harvesting a field of Bokhara or Sweet Clover.

Egyptian or Berseem Clover

"Misskawi" Brand (imported direct), specially remachine cleaned
A Great Winter Fodder.

Recommended as an annual Winter Clover for warm countries where irrigation is practised. Valuable for its green or dried fodder, and as a winter soiling crop for orchards, vineyards, etc., on irrigated land. A strong-growing annual, with succulent, fleshy stems and broad, soft leaves. The flowers are cream or pale yellow in colour, and are clustered together in a compact, cylindrical spike.

The first cut is available from 45 to 60 days after sowing, followed by a second and third cut, and sometimes a fourth, although the latter is never heavy, and is usually reserved for seed. All kinds of stock eat it readily, and it may be given to them at any stage of growth; it does not taint milk in the slightest degree. This Clover will re-seed itself in a pasture on good land, and thus becomes practically permanent.

Fallow must be thoroughly clean prior to seeding. Sow through the drill, but care should be taken to see that the points of the drill are kept just on the surface of the ground.

Graze lightly, or cut when plants are a few inches high. They will then stool out well. Sow 8 to 12 lbs. per acre in drills, or 20 to 30 lbs. broadcast. 2/- lb.; 1/10 lb. 14-lb. lots or more; 1/9 lb. in 1/2-cwt. lots or more.

CHIEF POINTS ABOUT BERSEEM CLOVER.

- (1) Sow early.
- (2) Don't cover too deeply.
- (3) Cut as often as possible.
- (4) To make the most of it, irrigate after each cutting, especially if winter be dry.
- (5) A dressing of superphosphate should be applied at seeding.
- (6) Grows throughout the winter, and produces an abundance of succulent fodder.
- (7) All kinds of stock eat it readily.
- (8) Can be safely grazed at any stage of its growth.
- (9) Can be ploughed in for green manure.



Egyptian or Berseem Clover.

Getting the best out of your soil means putting the best into it. You profit by our seventy-two years' experience when favouring us with your seed order.

Native Burr Trefoil

SOWING.—March to September. Seed in burr, if weather favourable, requires heavy rain to germinate the seed, and to be followed up at least once a month by more rain. If it is out of the husk, it only requires to be sown broadcast on top of the ground, without covering.



NATIVE BURR TREFOIL.

GROWING.—Trefoil has its own season from first Autumn rain, will flower by August, and ripen by October.

The seed is spread and carried in the droppings of animals (stock). It makes beautiful hay. Racehorses can be trained on the hay with oats.

Splendid fodder for dairy cows and all classes of stock. When all other grasses have disappeared the stock will fatten on the Burr even when two years old, providing there has not been much heavy rain.

Sheep will remain fat on the Burr when it is hardly visible. It will carry about five sheep to the acre on cultivated land. Sheep can be seen, when feed is scarce, foraging in the dirt, picking up the Burr seeds that have become buried in the dust.

The Trefoil will grow up year after year without planting, provided it is not eaten off too much when growing through the winter, until early spring. It must be allowed to seed to get the benefit when all other grasses and herbage fail.

Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Price, 1/6 lb.; 150/- cwt. Seed in husk, 20/- sack.

Our Strains are carefully selected by experts, and the germination of each lot is determined by vitality tests.

GREATER BIRDS-FOOT TREFOIL

(LOTUS MAJOR).

This is a Trefoil that there was great inquiry for last year: it is similar to the common variety in its keen-rooting habit, is enormously productive, very nutritious, and eaten with great relish by all stock. It is not easily injured by drought; does well on any soil in moist localities, and luxuriates on peaty soils. This is a splendid plant to establish in forest or rough country, on bush burns, and in rough swampy lands. It is one of the greatest butter-fat producing plants known. In the Gippsland and Cape Otway districts it has greatly appreciated the value of the lands on which it has been sown. It is rapidly propagated by root and stem division, the roots and stems being cut into small pieces and simply thrown about in wet places and trampled in by stock. We can strongly recommend this method of dissemination for those desiring an immediate return from this wonderful fodder plant, especially on swamp and wet lands. We supply well-grown roots true to name. Sow 5 lbs. of seed to an acre, or plant one bag of roots to an acre.

Seed, 5/6 per lb.; 5/- per lb. in 14-lb. lots or more.

Top-dress your Grass or Lucerne Paddocks with
"NITRO" SOIL

Wonderful results achieved. Apply 6 to 10 cwt. per acre.

BIRDS-FOOT TREFOIL

(LOTUS CORNICULATUS).

A deep-rooting perennial herb, readily growing on pasture lands, sandy links, and healthy places. This plant is well deserving cultivation on light inferior soil, on which it will yield a greater bulk of herbage than any of the cultivated Clovers; it is highly nutritious, and is eaten with avidity by cattle and sheep. From the great depth to which its roots penetrate, it is not liable to be injured by drought. It shows a decided liking to wet meadow, and will stand all climates from severest frost to our hottest clime. It well fills out vacant places between high fodder herbs on meadows. Ten to twelve lbs. of seed will sow an acre.

5/- per lb.; 4/6 per lb. in 14-lb. lots or more.

BOYD'S CLOVER

(LOTUS HISPIDUS).

The coming Clover for forest country, great drought resister, rapid grower, gives big returns in milk, very sweet. Relished by all stock. This is the coming Clover for our forest countries. Very suitable for Gippsland. Its great qualities are drought resisting when once established. It is finer, sweeter, and more certain, and a much quicker grower than the other Birds-Foot Clovers. A great milk producer and fatterer, and liked by sheep, cattle, and horses. 5/- lb.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover

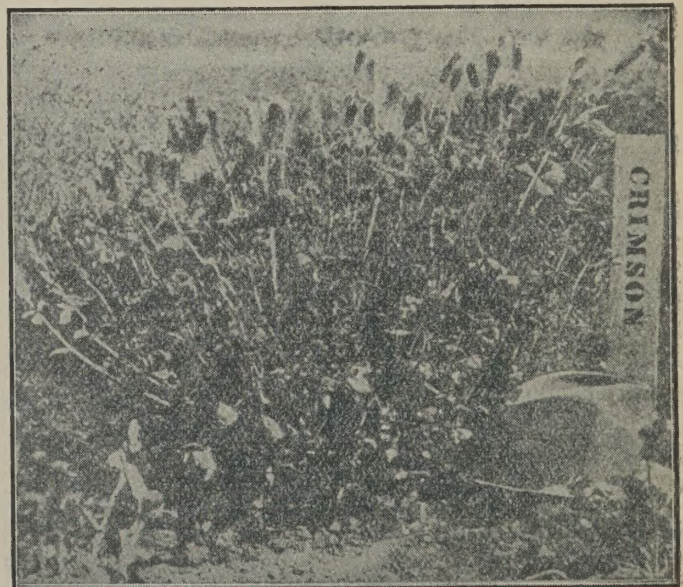
(TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM).

Crimson or Scarlet Clover is a most important annual clover, and is extensively grown. It will grow in poorer soils than most clovers, and it makes capital green feed for all kinds of stock, as well as being useful in silage. It is also a very important crop in rotations on account of its high nitrogen content.

Crimson Clover is a legume, and it therefore attracts nitrogen from the atmosphere, which forms in nodules around the root system of the plant; thus, when cut for hay, combined nitrogen contained in the residue of the roots, together with the stubble and fallen leaves, adds materially to the stock of nitrogen in the soil. Cutting for hay should commence shortly after the plant blooms.

This Clover is particularly useful for orchard work, to sow between rows. It gives a good bite to stock, and adds humus to soil when ploughed in later.

Quantity required per acre, 15 lbs. 1/3 lb.; 120/- cwt.



CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLOVER.

Mortgage Lifter Oat gives the biggest return of any. See page 13.

LUCERNE

The King of Fodder Crops

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Although we take every precaution to send out Lucerne, Clovers, and all seeds free from dodder and noxious weeds, recleaning same after having passed the Government Test, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we take no responsibility whatsoever after the seed leaves our establishment, nor hold ourselves responsible for results, and sale is made subject to these conditions only. If the purchaser does not accept the goods under these terms, they are at once to be returned, carriage paid.

Lucerne will fatten cattle, sheep, pigs, etc., better than any other feed, and with less expense. All our Lucernes are especially machine cleaned, hand sieved, free from dodder, and true to name, and have passed the Government test.

The quantity of seed required to sow an acre depends on the situation, but 10 lbs. will generally be found sufficient. It should be sown in drills about 2 feet apart, so that the cultivator can be used to exterminate weeds and open up the soil.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS :

- (1) Deep rooted ; withstands droughts.
- (2) Established Lucerne enhances land values.
- (3) May be stored for long periods ; great reserve in times of drought.
- (4) Is subject to no serious diseases.
- (5) Is easily established.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH

1/- per Ounce; per post, 1/2.

This is an excellent plant, which renders many of our dry and sterile tracts valuable for sheep pastures. Cattle, and especially sheep, are so fond of it that they browse it to the roots. It is most wholesome and fattening, and stock pastured on Salt Bush are said to remain not only free from fluke, but to recover from Distoma disease and other allied ailments. It will bear a great amount of drought, and if not too closely fed down will produce seed in abundance. Usually when grasses are dried up Salt Bush will be found green, and afford a splendid fodder for stock during the hot summer. As the seeds of all the varieties



A SPLENDID STAND OF LUCERNE.

No Farmer should be without a Paddock.

It has been ascertained by the Water Commission of Victoria that remarkable results have been obtained from dairying where Lucerne has provided the bulk of feed for the herds. In returns to the Water Commission splendid figures have been reported.

GROWTH.—All varieties quoted have been tested, and show growth of over 90 per cent.

Quotations as under:

HUNTER RIVER, "TIP TOP," finest re-machine cleaned and screened, in sealed bags, 14 and 28-lb., 3/6 lb.; 56 and 112-lb., 3/3 lb.

Choice machine-cleaned, 3/- lb.; 2/9 lb. in cwt. lots or more.

FRENCH PROVENCE, true.

SPECIAL, suited to the Werribee and Bacchus Marsh and other southern districts. 3/- lb.; 2/9 lb. in cwt. lots or more.

"Duncan's Road, Werribee.

"I would like to just mention that the seed purchased from you has given the greatest satisfaction, and I have without fear of contradiction the best strike in general on a 50-acre block on the settlement at the present time."
—E. Jenkins.

"Linga, 21st June, 1921.

"The Lucerne seed I got from you two weeks ago is just splendid. It is all up above ground, and looks fine. Will you please send the following Trees and Vines."
J. C. Hensley.

"Winjalok, via St. Arnaud, 21st February, 1922.

"The last two lots of Hunter River seed we got from you were splendid.—A. T. McDonald.

are very light, it is a most difficult matter to sow them without being blown away ; therefore the best method to adopt is to place, say, about six seeds in a patch at a distance of about ten yards apart, and cover with half an inch of soil. The seed should be sown, if possible, in spring and autumn, when the ground is moist. Two lbs. will be sufficient for an acre.

HALIMOIDES.—One of the best dwarf species for Salt Bush pastures. Stands the most strenuous drought. 6/- per lb.

LEPTOCARPA.—Very largely grown ; one of the best perennial varieties. Stands the drought well. 6/- per lb.

ANGULATA.—An annual variety, exceedingly hardy, and thrives well on almost any soil ; is greatly used for reclaiming patches of country which have become wind-blown and useless ; greatly relished by all stock. 6/- per lb.

SEMIBACCATUM.—A perennial very much liked by sheep, considered among the best saline herbage of the Salt Bush country. This variety is pronounced as wonderful for its productiveness and drought-resisting power. 6/- per lb.

Special Quotations for large quantities.

A VALUABLE BOOKLET on SUDAN GRASS and LUCERNE.

General Information and Useful Hints on Cultivation.

Posted free on application.

OUR GREAT SPECIALTY **RAPE** The Food for Sheep

Rape is a profitable winter crop, and is valuable for pasturing sheep during the winter months. It is easily cultivated, makes strong rapid growth, and produces an abundance of highly nutritious and palatable green feed, greatly relished by all kinds of stock. If well grown, it can be safely stocked at the rate of ten head per acre. Almost any soil is considered good for rape.

If sown in time to catch the autumn rains, and the season proves favourable, it will be ready for pasturing in about ten weeks. A crop is thus available for stocking before the winter sets in. It yields a plentiful supply of succulent fodder when the pastures are at their worst.

There is no better feed for lambing ewes, as it enables them to provide a plentiful supply of milk for their lambs at a time when they are most in need of proper nourishment. In the case of fattening sheep, they can be allowed to eat as much rape as they will consume. The rate they lay on condition when pastured on this fodder is surprising. There is no other on which anything like such rapid gains will be made, excepting Lucerne, and it is doubtful if even it will yield the same results. It is said that rape-fed sheep kill much better than their appearances indicate. The mutton is tender and juicy, and possesses a fine flavour.

Rape should not be eaten too short during the winter months, as this allows the frosts to get at the soil, which prevents all growth until spring.

A good crop can be heavily stocked, and the animals return to the soil in their excreta the greater part of what they have consumed. In addition to the manuring the land receives, the ploughing in of the residues of the crop adds humus, which is essential in maintaining soil fertility.

Rape can be successfully grown in fallow land. By growing rape first, the ground can be ploughed again the following winter, and results have proved that wheat grown on this land gives as good a yield as that grown on bare fallow.



A FIELD OF GIANT KANGAROO RAPE.

New Giant Kangaroo Rape For Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Pigs, Fowls, etc.

Grows to a great height; will fatten three sheep more to the acre than other kinds. A truly wonderful variety of rape, with exceedingly quick growth. It has a long strong tap-root, enabling it to stand long periods of drought. The stalks are unlike ordinary Rape, as they break easily, and are very succulent right through. Will not taint the milk. It is a great fattening food for cows, horses, sheep, pigs, etc. Sow 4 to 6 lbs. per acre in drills, or 8 to 12 lbs. broadcast.

Somner's "TIP TOP" Strain, Price 1/- lb.; 93/4 cwt.

DWARF ESSEX.—Imported English (true), 10d. lb.; 84/- cwt. Special price for half-ton lots or more. Imported Dutch, 9d. lb.; 74/8 cwt. New Zealand, 8d. lb.; 65/4 cwt.

Success or Failure is greatly determined by the Purity of the Seed sown. Our Agricultural Seeds are noted throughout the country for Quality and Productiveness.

Cultivation of RAPE

CULTIVATION.—This seed may be sown from the first autumn rains to the end of October, and the plant thrives well in all States. Prepare the land for Rape by breaking up and thoroughly pulverising it. If a foot deep, so much the better. This can be easily done with the subsoil plough, followed by the scarifier. The soil requires good tilth, and the seed ought to be drilled 18 to 24 inches apart. Any peaty soil abounding in vegetable matter is suitable for this crop. Should the paddock be in a weak condition, give it fully 5 cwt. animal guano per acre. With favourable conditions a crop of Rape should be ready for pasturing in about ten weeks from sowing. Sow 6 lbs. per acre in drills or 12 lbs. broadcast. Treat the young plants well, for every acre of well-grown Rape ought to produce from 20 to 25 tons of good food in leaves and roots. Rape grows very rapidly if kept clean, and an early hoeing either by hand or horse-hoe benefits it wonderfully. It not only grows fast, but continues to grow late into autumn, and in some districts all the winter, until the seed stems are fully formed. It will prove an unprofitable crop if sown upon poor land, but it is a remunerative one if generously treated. An excellent crop for green manuring and for preserving in the silo.

A few points *re* grazing Rape paddocks :—

- (1) Don't let animals crop too close.
- (2) Don't hurry stock on to a Rape paddock.
- (3) It is usual to let crops grow 6 inches high at least before pasturing.
- (4) Run sheep through a paddock quickly, nipping off outer leaves as they go. When they have done this take them out for a while, otherwise they will devour the crowns and stems of Rape, and thus do permanent injury before plants are established.
- (5) Give your paddocks a spell for a couple of weeks.
- (6) Judicious handling of crops is essential.
- (7) Do not put lambing ewes on to the crop early in the morning whilst the crop is wet with rain or dew. This is a dangerous practice; wait till later on in the day.
- (8) To prevent blowing, use 1 to 2 lbs. White Mustard per acre, sown with Rape.

WHITE MUSTARD.— Valuable feed for sheep; should be sown with Rape at the rate of 1 to 2 lbs. per acre, as it prevents blowing. 1/- lb.

Parsley (Sheep's)

Splendid for sowing with Rape or Clovers; prevents blowing. This is a really valuable plant in pastures, and should be more used. Sheep and cattle are fond of it, and in spring, when the latter are liable to get blown on young Clover, the Parsley acts as an antidote. It is of biennial duration, but will ripen and scatter seeds enough to keep its place for many years. 2/6 lb.

It Pays to Buy Only the Best Re-Machine Cleaned Seed—FREE FROM WEEDS.

There is an old adage, "One year of weed seeds means seven years of weeds." There is more truth than poetry in this saying. A crop of seeds is borne; some of them may germinate if the conditions are favourable; others may remain dormant for a year or two, and still others may remain dormant for five to six or seven years, and then germinate.

All our Seeds are Specially Re-machine Cleaned, Pure, and of the Highest Germination.

**BUY ONLY
THE BEST
MACHINE
CLEANED
SEED
CHEAPEST
IN THE
LONG RUN**

**AGRICULTURAL SEEDS
BEING MACHINE CLEANED
AT ONE OF OUR STORES**

**BY THE MOST MODERN
AND UP TO DATE
MACHINERY**

**WE ARE
THE
LEADING
AGRICULT'L
SEEDHOUSE
IN
VICTORIA
ESTABLISHED
1850**

TURNIPS AND SWEDES

Turnips and Swedes can be grown with considerable success in Victoria, and are excellent for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Pigs. They are ready late in the autumn, and if pulled and stored, the roots, which possess good keeping qualities, can be used during the winter, when other forages are scarce. Their bulk, succulence, palatableness, digestibility of the dry matter, and high percentage of sugar contained give Swedes and Turnips a peculiar value as stock food. The amount of seed per acre is about 3 lbs. Sow in rows about 2 feet 6 inches apart to allow for intertillage. When the young plants are about 1 or 2 inches apart thin out to a distance from 12 to 15 inches apart.



FIELD OF TURNIPS (from our Seed).

TURNIP

Price 3/6 lb.; 3/- in 7-lb. lots.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A very hardy variety, and although generally grown for farm purposes, is really superior to many sorts cultivated exclusively for the table.

GREEN TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A first-class variety for feeding purposes, being more hardy, solid, and nutritious than any other kind.

WHITE GLOBE.—Grows to a large size, and is better adapted for field culture than the garden, being too coarse for table use.

MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE.—A valuable quick-growing variety, grows to a very large size, thriving on poor soil, well shaped, very solid, and a heavy cropper.

FOSTERTON HYBRID.—One of the most useful and profitable varieties in cultivation. It is easily grown, of fine shape, with well-rounded shoulder, which prevents the lodging of water. Attains a great size, and yields a heavy crop; it is hard and firm, and keeps perfectly well; but, like all Turnips growing much out of the ground, should be lifted and stored. It is a decided acquisition in localities where Swedes or Yellows have a tendency to mildew, and it may be sown early or late. 4/6 lb.

IMPERIAL GREEN GLOBE.—A very heavy cropper, hardy; does well in all soils.

DEVONSHIRE GREYSTONE.—This variety is largely used in New Zealand, being hardy, heavy cropping, and stands well.

SHEEP'S BURNET

Great Drought Resister.
A most valuable Food for Sheep.

This is a most valuable fodder plant, and should be more largely cultivated. It will thrive on poorest chalk soils. It is a superior fodder, very suitable for dry country, where Lucerne will not succeed. Thrives well on rich or poor land; either on flats or hills, and is perennial. Sow 20 lbs. per acre.

It is one of the best drought-resisting plants we know of, bears hot dry summer seasons in Australia well, and when once established will repay any farmer. It is greatly liked by cattle if sown with other grasses and clovers, and is now in great demand. 1/3 lb.

SILVER BEET The Coming Fodder

The introduction of Silver Beet as a forage crop has been attended with phenomenal success during the past few years. Its freedom from insect pests and fungoid diseases, its resistance to drought and severe frosts, the enormous tonnage of succulent forage it produces (giving quite six feedings off with sheep in twelve months' time), and its fairly high feeding value, place it in the foreground of all other forage or root crops grown for stock at the present time.

Silver Beet appreciates a deep loam, well cultivated, and free from other plant growth. The seed should be sown in spring, when the ground is warm, then again in the autumn, at the rate of from 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre in drills 21 inches apart. The plants should be thinned out to about 21 inches in the rows. 3/6 lb.

SWEDE TURNIP

Note.—6d. per lb. reduction on 7-lb. lots or more.

SOMNER'S A1 PURPLE TOP—The Best of All

We have great pleasure in recommending this new stock of Purple Top Swede to our friends as a general purpose Swede. It is perfectly globular in shape, free growing, a heavy cropper, and a good keeper. The top of the bulb is a beautiful deep purple, the flesh yellow, and of fine feeding quality. It is very neat in the top and leaf, and even in the most unfavourable seasons has produced little or no neck. 5/- lb.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP.—An improved purple-top variety of very strong growth, large size. 3/- lb.

CHAMPION PURPLE TOP.—Hardy heavy cropper, one of the most nutritious varieties grown. 3/6 lb.

EAST LOTHIAN PURPLE TOP.—A splendid variety; remarkably heavy cropper; is exceedingly hardy, and good keeper. 3/6 lb.

ELEPHANT.—The flesh is a rich creamy yellow. It stands well out of the ground—a giant compared with all others. It is uniform in size. It has produced ten tons per acre more than other well-known purple-top sorts that were grown side by side with it. 3/6 lb.

NE PLUS ULTRA.—One of our best introductions. Globular in shape, symmetrical in form, bronze-purple in colour, of splendid quality, quick grower, and exceptionally heavy cropper. Is distinct from any other variety, not only in roots, but its short neck, small top, and light-coloured foliage distinguish it from other varieties. 4/- lb.

KANGAROO.—Is extremely hardy, very even in character, and will produce a great weight per acre. Will produce enormous crops of roots on all soils, is especially suited to our climate; hardy constitution and long-keeping, rich colour; juicy, sweet, and crisp. 3/6 lb.

FIELD LUPINS

Blue, White, Yellow. One of the best plants known for soiling. Succeeds well in poor, sandy soils, and enriches the soil by being ploughed in as manure. The seed, when burned, is said to be an excellent manure for oranges and olives. They may be sown in Autumn or Spring. One hundred and fifty lbs. required to sow an acre. 9d. lb.; 8d. lb. in 14 lb. lots or more.

CABBAGE FOR CATTLE

Highly recommended to dairy farmers. Sow 1 lb. per acre (5,000 plants). Highly nutritious, cows eat it greedily, and milk well on it. Plant 2 to 2½ feet apart.

LARGE DRUMHEAD.—Selected stock. Grows to an immense size. 7/6 lb.

ROBINSON'S CHAMPION PRIZE OX.—A splendid variety; grows to a large size. 8/- lb.



A Splendid New Oat— MORTGAGE LIFTER

This variety was originally imported from America, and was first grown in the southern districts of South Australia. They proved so satisfactory that the original grower preserved the seed from his first crop, and has grown them with every success during the past few seasons. They are somewhat similar to the Algerian in appearance, but are later in maturing. They grow to a height of 6 feet, and have been known to yield from 90 to 100 bushels to the acre, and are also considered good hay oats. It is a most useful variety to sow for winter grazing, or the crops can be grazed a few times and then allowed to grow for hay or a grain crop.

A client of ours mentioned that he grew these oats last year, and averaged over 50 bushels to the acre, whereas with other varieties he has only got 30 bushels to the acre.

Grown from Guaranteed True Stock. Beware of Substitutes.

Mr. F. J. KING writes:—

"These oats of yours yielded over 61 bushels to the acre this year."

"22/1/20.

"Berriwillock, 13/1/20.

"In answer to yours of the 9th inst., re Mortgage Lifter Oats, my crop turned out over 30 bushels to the acre, which was very good, considering the season was so dry, and that I was rather late in sowing them. There is a great demand for this seed here, and I have sold all I can spare."

D. G. LANDER.

Best Dressed Seed, 6/- bushel; 5/6 bushel sack lots. Clipped and tailed, 6/6 bushel; 6/- bushel sack lots.

Rust-Resisting Oat—RUAKURA

A new variety of oat, raised at the Ruakura Experimental Farm, New Zealand. Extremely rust-resistant, and a very good cropper. Slightly grey in colour, the oat is thin skinned, and of fine quality, the bushel weight—the true test of value—being 46 lbs. The heavy-weighting oat has naturally a good kernel. It has never been claimed that the new oat is absolutely rust-proof. What can be claimed is that it is the most resistant to disease of all the leading varieties which were subjected to a very exhaustive test, and is being increasingly grown on the coast of New South Wales for winter green feed. Re-machined dressed, 6/6 bushel; 6/- bushel in sack lots.

GIANT WHITE, STOUT WHITE, BONANZA—5/6 bushel; 5/3 bushel sack lots.

BLACK TARTARIAN—6/6 bushel; 6/- bushel sack lots.

ALGERIAN.—Best re-cleaned, clipped, and dressed. 5/6 bushel; 5/3 bushel sack lots. Best re-cleaned, 5/- bushel; 4/9 bushel sack lots.

Seed Grain

Present prices, subject to revision. (Sold for net cash only.)

RYE (60 lbs. to the bushel). Very useful to sow on poor, dry soils for a green fodder. It may also be advantageously used to mix with Tares to support the plant. Two bushels of seed will sow an acre; or, if sown with Tares, one and a half bushels. Sow first rains after Summer. 7/6 bushel.

BARLEY (50 lbs. to the bushel). Cape, 5/-; Skinless, 8/-; English (Prior), 6/- bushel.

OATS (40 lbs. to the bushel). See above.

WHEAT (60 lbs. to the bushel). Several varieties. Prices on application.

Winter Fodder Crops

The following Mixtures have been recommended by Mr. Temple Smith, of the Department of Agriculture, for Winter Fodder Crops, sufficient for 1 acre:—

Rye, Dun Peas, Golden Tares (Vetches), Barley, or White Oats, mixed quantity sufficient for 1 acre 15/6; for 5-Acre lots, 14/6

Oats, Cape Barley, Golden Tares, Tick or Horse Beans, Partridge Peas, Dun or Blue Prussian, mixed quantity sufficient for 1 acre, 18/6; 5-Acre lots, 17/6

Subject to market fluctuations. Special price quoted for large acreages.

Either of these mixtures, if cut or pastured in Winter and ploughed under in August, will be a good preparation for Lucerne to be sown in August or September.

Farmers are frequently puzzled as to what is the most suitable crop to follow Summer fodder crops.

The growing of Summer fodder crops imposes a tax on the resources of the soil, and as a restorative when ploughed in the above mixtures are specially recommended. The crop comes away rapidly and makes steady headway during Winter, giving a good quantity of excellent fodder.

These can be sown as soon as the Summer fodder crops are fed off for the last time in the Autumn.

The most suitable fertilizer is ½-cwt. of superphosphates, or ¼-cwt. each of superphosphates and bonedust. The latter is better on light or sandy soils.



CHOU MOELLIER

A WONDERFUL
NEW FODDER PLANT

As a Milk and Butter Producer it is unequalled.

Sow 2 lbs. per acre in drills, or 1 lb. will be sufficient if transplanted.

The illustration is from a photograph.

This plant has had three cuttings of leaves gathered off it. The seed was sown early in September, the young plants were transplanted 3 x 2 feet in rows in poor soil, and received a very scanty supply of water during the hot weather. It is a really wonderful fodder plant.

A large variety of cattle-feeding Kale, with a very stout thick stem, which is swollen in the upper two-thirds of its length, and filled with a sort of marrow or tender flesh, which forms excellent food for cattle; the leaves are very large and broad and constitute a considerable part of the crop. The stem grows 5 feet or more high, with a diameter of 3 or 4 inches in the thickest part; stands well all the winter, being perfectly hardy. As a milk producer is unequalled, and does not taint the butter or milk. Seed can be sown in the autumn or spring. Sow very thinly in drills 2 feet apart, thin out and transplant if too numerous, allowing 12 to 15 inches between each plant. At the end of summer the leaves are out and given to cattle. At the commencement of the cold weather the stems are taken up and stored in a shed or outhouse, in districts where frosts are severe; in this way they will keep all through the winter. The stems of the Marrow Kale, if cut when young, when the swollen part does not measure more than 1½ to 2 feet in height and 1 to 2 inches in diameter, would, in our opinion, form a very palatable vegetable. Two special qualities which make the new fodder more valuable are its great weight and its feeding qualities during drought when other food is scarce. There is no hard wood or fibrous bark, such as the ordinary cabbage possesses, but is sweet and juicy, and when chopped cattle consume it with great relish. Seed, 5/- lb. 4/6 lb. 14-lb. lots or more. Postage extra.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE

Splendid for Sheep.
Specially Selected Stock.

Thousand-Headed Kale is quite distinct from and altogether superior to any other variety. The plant grows to a height of 3 or 4 feet, branching from close to the ground, and producing a dense mass of sprouting heads. It is exceedingly hardy, but its chief merit is it yields an enormous quantity of wholesome food. It is a plant that produces more feed per acre than any other, does not disagree with any stock, and does not impoverish the land. Eighteen perches per day, with a little oat straw, have kept 270 sheep for three months without the loss of one. Sow 2 lbs. per acre, or 1 lb. to transplant. 4/6 lb.; 4/- lb. 14-lb. lots or more.

JERSEY TREE KALE.—5/- lb.

Carob Beans or Locust Tree

1/- per ounce.

The pods produced by this valuable tree are of great value as a food for all kinds of live stock. The flesh of sheep and pigs is greatly improved in flavour by this food, while its fattening qualities are twice those of Oil Cake. The pods contain about 66 per cent. of sugar and gum. To horses and cattle 6 lbs. a day are given of the crushed pods, raw or boiled, with or without chaff. The tree attains a height of 50 feet, and in the very arid regions of Riverina it produced abundantly, even in seasons of severe drought.



Tares or Vetches

60 lbs. to the bushel.

CULTIVATION.—Tares are a most profitable crop to grow. The golden variety is preferable to any other, and the weight of fodder per acre may be increased by sowing either Rye or Cape Barley with the Tares, say, two bushels of Tares and half a bushel of Rye or Barley per acre. When this fodder is required to extend over two months or so, to assist a limited grass supply, it is better to sow only an acre at a time, say, once a week or ten days; this will allow the owner to plough up the first portions cleared off, and sow Maize or Mangels. It is to the management of the farm "commissariat," from which a great portion of the success in dairying is derivable, that we must look in order to obviate difficulties of frequent occurrence. Golden, 25/- bushel.

FIELD CARROT

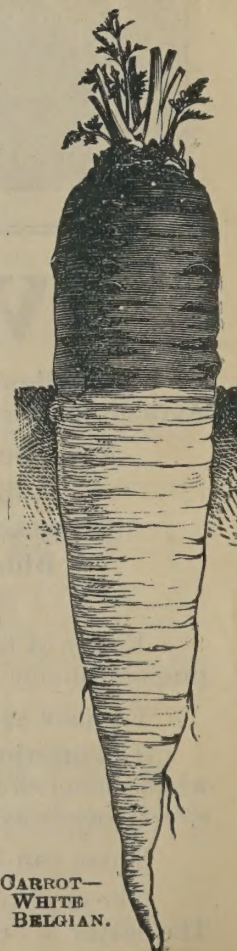
CULTIVATION.—If this root were better known, it would be more cultivated. It is invaluable for horses and dairy cows. The former are always healthy while feeding on them, and the milk from the latter is largely increased. Carrots grow well in well-manured sandy soil, but they yield well in any rich, friable loam if the latter be deeply tilled and well drained. Drill the seed in rows from 18 to 20 inches from each other. The space will allow the horse-hoe to work without danger; nothing benefits the crop so much as frequent stirring in the early stages of its growth. The seed may be sown from May to the end of September. Thin out the plants to within 9 to 12 inches of each other in the rows, according to the sorts. Four lbs. of seed required to sow an acre.

Sinclair's Champion, or Yellow Intermediate.—A new yellow-flesh variety. Grows to a very large size. This variety is a great yielder, producing as much as 60 tons to the acre, whilst the individual roots often weigh 16 lbs. each, and are of rich golden-yellow colour. It is claimed that it taints neither milk nor butter. 5/6 lb.; 5/- lb. in 7-lb. lots or more.

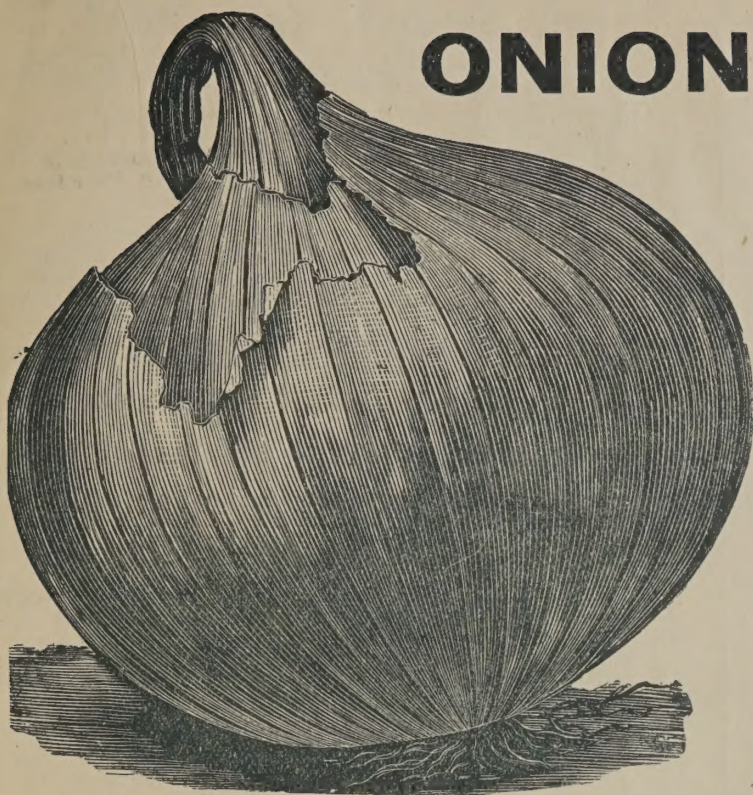
Large Altringham.—This is a large and somewhat coarse variety, a good proportion of the root being above the ground; 18 to 24 inches in length, and 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top; skin orange-red, very suitable for cattle feeding. 5/6 lb.; 7-lb. lots or over, 5/- lb. postage extra.

White Belgian.—A very productive kind, grown almost exclusively for stock; grows one-third out of the ground. Lower portion of the root white, above ground green. 5/- lb.; 4/6 lb. in 7-lb. lots or more.

Yellow Belgian.—5/6 lb.; 5/- lb. in 7-lb. lots or more.



ONIONS for Profit



Quantity required to sow an acre in drills, 5 to 6 lbs. ; or in beds for transplanting, 3 to 4 lbs. Autumn is the best time to sow in the milder climates of the States for ensuring good crops, yet the seed may be sown any time from March to September.

BROWN SPANISH (Extra Long Keeping).—Selected Stock.—The finest for market ; exceedingly productive ; keeps to perfection. 7/6 lb. ; 7/- lb. in 7-lb. lots or more.

BROWN GLOBE.—Possesses all the good qualities contained in the preceding, the difference consisting in shape only. 8/6 lb. ; 8/- lb. in 7-lb. lots or more.

SILVER SKIN.—Beautiful silvery white ; one of the earliest ; the best for pickling. 12/6 lb.

EARLY EARLY GOLDEN GLOBE.—Fine globular shape, golden yellow, mild flavour ; a splendid keeper. 8/6 lb. ; 8/- lb. 7-lb. lots or more.

There is plenty of room for expansion in Onion growing in Australia, and the fact that Associations of Onion Growers have been formed to fix prices and give growers reasonable returns should be an added inducement to farmers and others to grow an acre or two of this profitable crop.

The most essential point in Onion growing is to keep down the weeds, which can easily be done, if care has been taken to prepare the land properly by deep ploughing and one or two harrowings prior to sowing. Successive sowings on the same land for a few years will further reduce the weeds, although it is not advisable to sow onions without a rotation crop for more than three or four years on the same soil.

The soil best adapted for onions is that of a heavy, loamy character, in good condition, and possessing plenty of well-rotted manure in its composition. Sow in drills 10 inches to 18 inches apart, and thin out to about 6 inches apart (the surplus plants can be transplanted). Onions are often sown in beds and then transplanted, which is done when the plants are about 3 to 4 inches high. To encourage deep rooting, trim the roots of the young seedlings, and cut the tops to within 1 inch of the crown.

FOUR ESSENTIALS :

- (1) Best-quality Seed (true to type).
- (2) Fresh Seed (from last season's crop).
- (3) Heavy Soils, of loamy character (Onions mature quickly on sandy soil, but have not the solidity or keeping qualities).
- (4) Proper Cultivation.

THE QUEEN.—Handsome variety of the Silver Skin type, with large, mild-flavoured bulbs, that mature early in the season. 12/6 lb.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—A beautiful white-skinned and white-fleshed variety ; in shape somewhat flat, and of an exceedingly mild and delicate flavour. 15/- lb.

EARLY BARLETTA.—The earliest white onion grown. Splendid for pickling or general use. Recommended for hot districts. 15/- lb.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Our Onion Seed is from selected bulbs only (not just drilled in and let run to seed). It is harvested at proper time, specially machine cleaned, tested, and shows the highest germination.

We are the leading suppliers of Onion Seeds in Victoria, and are large exporters to all parts of the world. Our Colonial-grown strains are recognised as standard.

Special Offer of PEAS

ENGLISH WONDER.—One of the best peas for the market gardeners. An extraordinary prolific bearer, dwarf, growing about 18 inches high. It is an Early Pea, coming into bearing before all others. (The earlier the pea the better the price it brings on the market.) The stock we are now offering has been specially grown under our own personal supervision. 1/- lb. ; 7/6 ½-bushel ; 13/6 ½-bushel ; 25/- bushel.

One of our clients writes as follows regarding English Wonder Peas:—

"Weering, 11th May, 1921.
"Dear Sirs,—Regarding the English Wonder Peas procured from you last season, I am well satisfied with them. I sowed 35 acres, and took off twelve bags of seed to the acre. At the same time I sowed 15 acres of Yorkshire Hero Peas under similar conditions, and got nine bags per acre.

JOHN BLACK.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—Best Victorian grown. 15/- bus.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—New Zealand grown. We have just landed a particularly good line of New Zealand grown Yorkshire Hero peas. We recommend this line as a good change of seed. 25/- bushel.

FIELD PEAS (Remachine Cleaned).

PARTRIDGE, 13/- bushel.
DUN, 10/6 bushel.

BLUE, 12/6 bushel.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN, 13/6 bushel.

Present prices subject to revision.

Peas have always a fair market value in Melbourne, and the demand is yearly increasing. Two and a half bushels per acre may be drilled or sown broadcast. Not less than half-bushel will be charged at bushel rate.

Tick or Horse Beans

60 lbs. to the bushel. 13/- per bushel.

The Tick or Horse Bean thrives best on stiff, rich soil, and will succeed on any soil suitable for wheat. The best mode of growing the Beans is to sow rather thickly in drills three feet apart, and the seeds 4 or 5 inches apart. To sow an acre it will require from 1½ to 2 bushels.

Two Valuable Shelter Trees

SUGAR GUM (*Eucalyptus corynocalyx*).—2/6 oz. ; 22/6 l. b.
EUCALYPTUS BOTRYOIDES (Bastard Mahogany).—2/6 oz. ; 22/6 lb.

TOBACCO

This has now become an established field crop in Australia, and yields splendid returns. Pennsylvania Seed Leaf, Maryland, Havana, Virginian, Kentucky, Florida, Connecticut Seed Leaf. 6d. packet; 5/- oz.

TREE LUCERNE (Tagosaste)

(WHITE-FLOWERED).

An extremely valuable fodder for hot, dry, and sandy districts. Sow 4 lbs. seed per acre. 6d. per oz.; 7d. posted; 3/6 lb.

MEDICAGO ARBOREA

YELLOW-FLOWERED. THE TRUE TREE LUCERNE).

An excellent plant for warm districts, as it resists even the greatest drought, sea air, etc. Thrives well in any soil. 9d. oz.; 5/- lb.

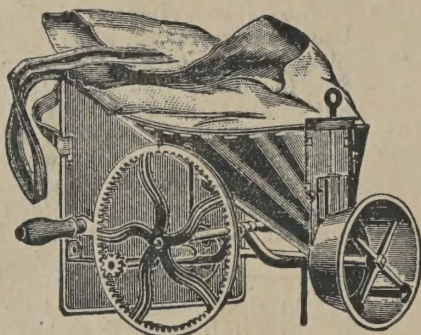
CAHOON SEED SOWER

Will sow Lucerne, Clovers, Grasses, Prairie, Rape, Millets, Sorghums, Hemp, Rye, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Vetches, and all other seeds of similar bulk and nature.

The easiest-running and most perfect machine on the market. It not only saves two-thirds labour, but 25 per cent. of seed. A man or boy can sow evenly any desired quantity at the rate of from 4 to 6 acres per hour. With careful usage it will last a lifetime, as everything used in its construction is of the very best quality. The weight of the machine, when empty, is 54 lbs., and will scatter seed up to 30 feet, the breadth of cast being in proportion to the weight of the seed.

45/- each, subject to fluctuations.

Packing, 6d. extra.



Law, Somner's Calendar of Monthly Operations for the Farm

MARCH.—Prepare land for Autumn sowings of Lucerne. Sow Winter fodder crops, such as Barley, Vetches, Rye, and Oats. Prepare and plough land for cereal crops. Make silage of Maize and other crops for Winter use. Sow Silver Beet, Rape, Turnips, Swedes, etc. Plant Poa Aquatica roots.

APRIL.—Sow permanent pastures with Grasses and Clovers. Prepare clean seed for Lucerne, and sow Hunter River, French Provence, etc. Chou Moellier and Drumhead Cabbage should be sown in seed beds for transplanting. Sow Wheat and Oats according to locality, also Rape for Winter feed or green manuring. The following mixture per acre should be sown for Winter fodder crop:—Half-bushel Rye, half-bushel Dun Peas, 7 lbs. Golden Tares (Vetches), half-bushel Barley or White Oats. Dig Potatoes as they mature. Cart out and spread stable manure. Sow Silver Beet. Plant Poa Aquatica roots.

MAY.—Sow Peas and Beans this month, and complete sowing of permanent pastures with Grasses and Clovers. Winter fodder crops as for April may still be sown. Land for Maize, Mangels, Potatoes, and other root crops should be prepared and manured. Dig main crop of Potatoes. Sow Carrots, Rape, Plant Poa Aquatica roots.

JUNE.—Sow Malting Barley, and finish sowings of cereals this month. Plough potato land. Land to be sown later on with Maize, Mangels, Potatoes, etc., should now be manured and well worked. Transplant Chou Moellier and Drumhead Cabbage plants in rows 3 feet apart. Sow Carrots. Lift and store Mangels, Turnips, etc. Sow Vetches, Barley, Oats, Rape, etc., for early Spring greenstuffs for cows. Plant Poa Aquatica roots.

JULY.—Fallow for Potatoes, Maize, Millets, and other Summer crops. In late districts Barley, Oats, Peas, and Beans may be sown. Prepare Tobacco seed beds by burning rubbish on the site, afterwards working to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, and sow seed. Carrots, Rape, and Mustard may be sown this month, and in early districts Potatoes may be planted. Plant Poa Aquatica roots.

AUGUST.—Top-dress green crops and roll this month. Where the straw is weak a top-dressing of salt will be found beneficial. Carrot, Rape, Mangel, and Beet sowings should not be made, also Maize for fodder. Plant early Potatoes in forward districts. Sow Tobacco seed in beds, and keep covered with straw or hessian. Apply slow-acting fertilizer, such as blood and bone manure, to land intended for Maize. Plant Poa Aquatica roots.

“NITRO” SOIL The Finest Soil for Top-Dressing of Grass and Other Lands

UNEQUALLED AS A NATURAL PLANT FOOD.

Specially recommended for the top-dressing of Lucerne paddocks, 6 to 10 cwt per acre giving marvellous results.

“NITRO” SOIL offers the best means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn-out paddocks. It adds both humus and nitrogen to the soil, and thus increases the yield.

Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, Swedes, Carrots, and other Root Crops require a fertilizer to give them a good start in the earlier stages of growth. “Nitro” Soil feeds the roots gradually, without forcing the growth of the tops. It has no injurious effects. For Root Crops apply from 5 to 10 cwt. per acre (if heavy soil is to be treated, use the larger quantity).

NOTE.—One Ton of “NITRO” Soil is equal to 10 Tons of Peas ploughed in. Specially screened for drilling, and unscreened for broadcasting. (When ordering, please mention if required for drilling or broadcasting.)

Sample Bags, 3/-, or 6/6 sack. Half-Ton, 35/- Ton (screened), 65/-, for drilling; Unscreened, for orchards and broadcasting, 60/- ton. Special price for truck lots. Empty bags as soon as possible.

Law, Somner Pty. Ltd. SEED MERCHANTS and NURSERYMEN

139-141 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE (Telephones Central 729 and 7132).

Established 1850.

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